

THE POET'S CORNER.

MURRAY FOR THE TESTUAL MILL.

Two jolly ones once met in an inn,
Discussing the merits of Bread and Gin;
Said one to the other, "I'll tell you what Bill,
I've been thinking, to-day, of the Testual Mill.
You know that this cornical mill has been built
Of old broken casks, when the liquor's been split;
You go on your steps, and when at the door-ail,
You've a paper to sign at the Testual Mill.

You promise, by signing this paper, (I think)
That, as, wine, and spirits you never will drink;
You give up (as they call it), such "vassally" will;
And then you go to the Testual Mill.
There's a wheel in this mill that they call "self-dental,"
They turn it a bit, just to give you a trial;
Old clothes are made new, and if you're been ill,
You've a paper to sign at the Testual Mill.

Bill thought and wondered, at length he cried out,
"Why, then, it's true, what you're telling about,
What you've been thinking, to-day, of the Testual Mill,
Let us go and look at the Testual Mill."
They went with enthusiasm—there came a man,
With glass and disease his visage was wan;
He mounted the steps, signed the pledge with good will,
And went for a turn to the Testual Mill.

He quickly came out the picture of health,
And walked briskly on to the highway to wealth;
As, as would be pressed, he shouted out still,
"Success to the wheel of the Testual Mill!"
The next time that went in a man and his wife,
For many long years he'd been living in strife;
He had been and abused her, and swore he would kill,
But his heart took a turn to the Testual Mill.

And when he came out, how altered was he,
Steady, honest, and sober—how happy was he;
They no more contented, "no you shan't," "yes, I will,"
They were blessing together the Testual Mill.
Next came a fellow, as grim as a Turk,
To curse and to swear seem his principal work;
He swore that he'd never give up his drink,
And drunk as he was, he'd be back to the mill.

And what he saw there I never could tell,
But his conduct was changed, and his language was well;
I saw, when he turned round the brow of the hill,
That he had taken and thanked God for the Testual Mill.
The poor were made rich, the weak were made strong;
The stout was made stout, and the poor was made poor;
These miracles parted both Thomas and Bill,
At length they went in for a turn to the mill.

A little time after, I heard a great shout,
I turned round to see what the noise was about;
A flag was conveyed to the top of a hill,
And a crowd, amongst which were both Thomas and Bill,
Were shouting, "Hurrah for the Testual Mill!"

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT FROM THE
ROUGH NOTES OF A DRAGON CAMPAIGN
BY THE PAWNEE VILLAGES IN 1844.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. ARMY.

The Pawnee boys their dead upon the summits
Of the hills, and for two or three miles
around the foot of the mountains and Sioux,
who lead a sort of nomadic life, like the
Able and are continually moving from place to place,
making war indiscriminately with all whom they
meet, and subsisting entirely upon the buffalo,
which they follow, and kill, and eat, and wear
—is being continually to guard itself from
surprise by keeping sentinels posted on the high
bluffs for miles and miles on every side of its
town. In summer and winter, day and night,
storm and sun, still are there, and are
watching out in every direction, with the eyes
of eagles. Unseen themselves, they see every
thing that moves between them and the horizon.
Wherever they look, they see the smoke of
a moving speck in the distance, they would
at once recognize, for instance, a band
of horsemen, or a herd of buffalo. Trained up
to this duty from childhood, and being naturally
quick and far-seeing, they are the best sentinels
in the world. As I before stated,
they discovered our column, as they said, when
we were thirty miles off, which will give you
the reader some idea of their vigilance. As the
column moved on, the sentinels were continually
moving from place to place, and were generally
upon the high bluffs of land that stretch
across the bottom and are irrigated by
small springs in the distance. These sentinels
were literally fused in by sun flowers curiously
woven together. Here and there a few light
stakes and withes served to support them, but
the body and the sentinels were composed
of the stout stalks of the sun flower, when
they are here, they are all in full bloom,
and are very beautiful indeed. The main street
from our encampment to the town is, for nearly
all the way, lined with these sentinels, and
as you ride along, with these flowers
at different heights from the ground, to an
elevation above your head, you cannot but feel
that the nature of the country is a great deal
of taste in the decoration of the principal
promenades of their city—literally the Boulevard
and Broadway of the Pawnee exquisites.

However, I should mention that the streets are
not so clean as the streets of the cities of the
East. The streets are generally not redolent
of incense or perfume; and on the whole, unless
a man had a sort of disneyfery for Indians and
a mind that was not easily disgusted, he would
be extremely liable to get a little of the romance
with which, at a distance, and through the
medium of overheard and unsatisfactory
descriptions he had invented, he had engaged at
mouth; more especially if he had not had
with every day, and slept in one of their
cribs every night. The Hon. Charles Augustus
Murray, during his trip, visited the Pawnee
villages, and said some time ago, that he was
there in a summer encampment, near the
Kansas. He went in for romance, but judging
from present appearances, he must have found
a great many lively legends with it.

The women do all the work in and about
town; consequently they are very ugly
and masculine in their appearance. It is their
business to plant and gather corn, get wood
and water, build lodges, dress skins, cure
meat, make moccasins, and take care of the babies;
while all that the men do is to make and repair
their arms, go to war, steal horses, and hunt.
Go to the village at any time of day, and you
will find the women busy in their work, and
here and there one who is making a bow
or sharpening a lance, but the majority are either
lounging about, smoking, or talking politics,
and the men are rarely found; indeed, the most
of them are perfect models of manly beauty.
The majority dress as the two I described
above, the poorer classes of Pawnee have
goat-hair, and the poorer classes of Pawnee have
clothing except the centre cloth—which is simi-
lar to a pair of trunk hose without any legs—
and the buffalo mantle. The latter is the
same as the one of their wardrobe, it being their

REV. MR. BARRY'S DISCOURSE.

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He has been absent for some months and has been journeying in France for the purpose of availing himself of the opportunity of giving it, and he has returned to his desk, to make some remarks on the various and interesting points.

He observed that he was pleased to see, in all places, cheerful, and lively, and apparently happy countenances among all classes of the population—even the most indigent. He made some remarks on their quickness, their lively interest and sympathy for the oppressed of other lands, and he could not doubt their sincerity in their advocacy of the cause of universal freedom; he felt that it originated in principle; it was natural.

He said it had been remarked that Germany was the country to invent, France to proclaim, and England to practice, but he doubted the justice of this distribution, France did not lack energy in practice. He drew a sad picture of the real poverty and destitution of 19th century of the inhabitants.

He said it was a very common practice for women to labor in the fields in the country and to act as porters in cities, carrying large burdens from 50 to 100 pounds, and that apparently more than nine tenths of them were unable to procure bread to cover their heads.

He remarked on the policy of keeping large standing armies and drawing off annually by conscription the flower of the male population to unsanitary regions where vast numbers perished merely on account of climate; and those whose constitutions enabled them to serve out their term in Africa returned to their homes in a condition truly deplorable; that the calculation was that 10,000 soldiers were annually lost by disease. At home vast numbers seemed to have no employment and no suitable place to lay their heads. Hotels and open streets were resorted to where there was much suffering from cold.

He made some remarks on the efforts that have been recently made in France to educate the whole people by means of common schools, yet so little had been done to procure proper instructors, not much could be expected from the pupils—that he conversed with one of these public teachers, who had a small family to support, and learned from him that his whole compensation for a year's services, in a large school, was sixty dollars per annum.

He said a difficulty arose on account of the different religious persuasions, the Catholics and the Protestants; and though the latter are now protected and entitled to equal rights, they are jealous of the Catholics who so long had tyrannized over them, and were reluctant to unite in a common school—that Catholics and the Protestants from the establishment of the common schools, and the prospect of soon educating the great mass of the population.

He hoped we should not have the same difficulty here, and that all would enjoy the benefits of the school; yet if Catholics continue to immigrate as they have into some parts of our country and claim the disposal of our public school funds, we may meet with the like trouble which we have experienced in France.

SOUTHERN LAWS AND CUSTOMS. In the Southern States of this Union, owing to the peculiarity of their institutions and the singular formation of society, the law has not only been lost in their nature, but inoperative in their effects. The law of the strongest has been in fact the supreme law of the land; and a comparatively few have been the instances in which the law has been enforced, and a layer of political and social evils has been created, and a layer of political and social evils has been created, and a layer of political and social evils has been created.

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THE FOLLOWING ANNALS OF AN INSANE PATIENT.

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Barry preached at his church in Framingham, for the first time since his return from Europe.

He has been absent for some months and has been journeying in France for the purpose of availing himself of the opportunity of giving it, and he has returned to his desk, to make some remarks on the various and interesting points.

He observed that he was pleased to see, in all places, cheerful, and lively, and apparently happy countenances among all classes of the population—even the most indigent. He made some remarks on their quickness, their lively interest and sympathy for the oppressed of other lands, and he could not doubt their sincerity in their advocacy of the cause of universal freedom; he felt that it originated in principle; it was natural.

He said it had been remarked that Germany was the country to invent, France to proclaim, and England to practice, but he doubted the justice of this distribution, France did not lack energy in practice. He drew a sad picture of the real poverty and destitution of 19th century of the inhabitants.

He said it was a very common practice for women to labor in the fields in the country and to act as porters in cities, carrying large burdens from 50 to 100 pounds, and that apparently more than nine tenths of them were unable to procure bread to cover their heads.

He remarked on the policy of keeping large standing armies and drawing off annually by conscription the flower of the male population to unsanitary regions where vast numbers perished merely on account of climate; and those whose constitutions enabled them to serve out their term in Africa returned to their homes in a condition truly deplorable; that the calculation was that 10,000 soldiers were annually lost by disease. At home vast numbers seemed to have no employment and no suitable place to lay their heads. Hotels and open streets were res